

L 51987-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012207

increase in temperature has an intensifying influence on the embrittlement of polyethylene, and that the temperature factor is independent of the type of stress condition present. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 68 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

REB: 00 MT

NO REF SOW: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 51986-65 EMT(m)/EPT(e)/EPR/EPF(f)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Pe-4 Wd/2H  
 ACCESSION NR: AT5012208 UR3078/64/028/000/0151/0164

Author: Bakshitskaya, N. A.; Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor)  
 TITLE: Static fatigue of polyethylene in sodium hydroxide and sulfuric acid

SOURCE: Moscow, Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya. Trudy, v. 28,  
 1964 Korroziva khimicheskoy apparatury (Corrosion of chemical apparatus), 151-164

Subject: polyethylene, plastic strength, plastic corrosion, fatigue strength,  
 plastic creep

ABSTRACT: High pressure (PE-150) and low pressure ("P") polyethylene were tested  
 for creep and fatigue in 1, 10, 20, and 30% NaOH solutions at 40, 60, and 80C,  
 and in 5, 30, and 60% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solutions at 60C. The chemical stability of polyethy-  
 lene without load was studied at 20 and 60C in alkaline and acid solutions. It  
 was found that the creep of polyethylene may be generally represented by a three-  
 component nonlinear relation taking into account the instantaneous elastic  
 strain, the build-up highly elastic strain, and the inelastic flow. An analytical  
 expression was obtained relating the creep of polyethylene to the chief external  
 factors: stress, time, concentration of the NaOH and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solutions, and  
 temperature. The time dependence of the strength of polyethylene is described  
 by a power function which takes into account the influence of temperature and of  
 the solution.

L 51986-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012208

the surrounding medium. It is suggested that in NaOH solution, an increase in concentration up to the critical value is associated with a decrease in surface tension, and hence, in the strength of polyethylene. These quantities then increase again. In sulfuric acid, the surface tension and hence the strength increase with the concentration. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 2 tables, and 24 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

*ink*  
Card 2/2

GLADYREVSKAYA, S.A.; MEANDROV, L.V.; GOLOVANENKO, S.A.; BYKOV, A.A.;  
KLIHOV, I.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;  
BLAGOSKLONOVA, N.Yu., inzh., red.

[Two-layer steel in chemical machine building] Dvukhsloynye  
stali v khimicheskom mashinostroenii. Moskva, Mashinostroenie,  
1965. 151 p. (MIRA 18:5)

FORM 1 (FMP(b)/T/FMA(d)/FMP(t) JM/MJM/ST/M/W

FORM 16

S/0314/45/000/002/0031/0031

Author: V. S. (Engineer), Zaretskiy, Ye. M. Klinev, I. Ya.

Influence of the temperature of the aggressive medium on the corrosion behavior of Kh17-type stainless steel

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1965, 31-35

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, steel corrosion, nitric acid, corrosion temperature, Arrhenius equation / Kh17 steel

ABSTRACT: The influence of the temperature of nitric acid solutions of various concentrations (5, 10, 20, 40, and 56%) on the corrosion of Kh17, Kh17N, and Kh17N2 was investigated. The tests were carried out at 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60°C for periods of 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 300, and 400 hrs. It was found that the corrosion process reaches a steady value in all cases, but the time necessary to reach this constant rate varies with the conditions. Graphs were plotted for the influence of temperature on the corrosion rate of the various steels at the various temperatures and times. A particularly sharp increase in corrosion rate

Card 1/2

U 38520-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007136

with rising temperature was observed above 60C. The temperature dependence of the  
 rate of corrosion of steels in solutions of all concentrations was found to obey  
 the Arrhenius equation

$$\log K = A - \frac{E}{2.303R} \cdot \frac{1}{T}$$

where K is the corrosion rate, A is a constant, E is the activation energy, R is  
 the gas constant, T is the temperature of the solution in degrees  
 Kelvin. The activation energies of the corrosion process were  
 determined for each type of steel. The data has  
 been summarized in 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GC

REMARKS: 10

OTHER: 010

U-6 2 2

L 61703-65 EPP(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) IJF(c) RM/WR/MLN/JD  
 ACCESSION NR: AF5015967 UR/0314/65/000/006/0037/0038  
 669.15-194 : 669.24'26 : 620.193.47

AUTHORS: Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences); Levin, I. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kochergina, D. G. (Engineer)

TITLE: Intercrystalline corrosion of 21-5 steels in the solutions of formic and acetic acids

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1965, 37-38

TOPIC TAGS: steel, corrosion, corrosion resistance, acetic acid, formic acid/ Kh21N5 steel, Kh21N6M2 steel, Kh21N5T steel, Kh21N6M2T steel

ABSTRACT: Tendencies of steels Kh21N5, Kh21N6M2, Kh21N5T, and Kh21N6M2T to intercrystalline corrosion in a standard sulfur-copper solution and in boiling 50% formic and acetic acids were investigated. Some of the specimens were heated before the acid test at 1250C for 15 sec. After they remained in the solutions for 100 hours they were bent at a 90° angle, and the bend was studied microscopically for the appearance of intercrystalline fissures. Experiments with the standard solution revealed that the preliminary heating and the titanium content in steel increased its tendency to corrosion. Only titanium-free steel Kh21N5 proved resistant to formic acid. Corrosion-inducing activity of acetic acid was lower than that of the

ACCESSION NR: AP5015967

formic. Speed of intercrystalline corrosion was determined metallographically in the specimens which underwent additional heating for different periods of time. The relation of the corrosion depth to the time of additional heating is shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. It was noted that in the ferrite-austenite steels Kh21N5 and Kh21N6M1T corrosion proceeded rapidly and to a greater depth. Steels Kh21N5 and Kh21N6M2 containing 0.04-0.09% carbon had the strongest resistance to intercrystalline corrosion. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3



ACCESSION NR: AP5015967

ENCLOSURE: 01

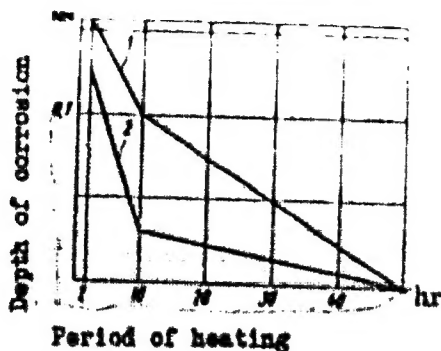


Fig. 1. Variation in the depth of intercrystalline corrosion in steel Kh2155T (melt No. 15) with respect to the time of additional heating at 600C after testing: 1) in standard solution during 48 hours; 2) in 50% formic acid during 100 hours

Card 3/3

KLINOV, I.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk; GORYAINOVA, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

New nonmetallic materials for chemical machinery manufacture.  
Khim.i neft. mashinostr. no.8:9-13 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

CHEREPAKHOVA, G.L.; KIRNOV, I.Ya.; SHREYDER, A.V.

Corrosion resistance of aluminum alloys in the condenser  
refrigerating equipment of petrochemical industries.

Trudy MIKHM 23:117-126 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

MOSKVICHEVA, A.F.; ZARETSKIY, Ye.M.; KLINOV, I.Ya.

Electrochemical and corrosion characteristics of stainless  
steel with a reduced nickel content in acetic acid solutions.  
Trudy MIKHM 28:21-37 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

PAKHOMOV, V.S.; ZARETSKIY, Ye.M.; KLINOV, I.Ye.

Effect of the temperature and concentration of nitric acid solutions on the stationary potentials of type X17 stainless steel. Trudy MIKHM 28:91-104 '64.

(MIRA 1961)

VASHIN, G.S.; KLINOV, I.Ya.

Development of corrosion-resistant materials for the  
manufacture of heat exchange equipment of the azo dyes  
industry. Trudy NIIKKh 26:105-116 '64.

(NIDA 19:1)

VOROB'YEVA, M.A.; KLIMOV, I.Ya.

Studying the corrosion of various alloys in fatty acids.  
Trudy NIIKH 28:55-69 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

KOCHERGINA, D.G.; KLINOV, I.Ya.; LEVIN, I.A.

Determining the structural component responsible for the  
formation of the tendency to intercrystalline corrosion  
in ferrite-austenitic steels. Trudy MIKH 28:87-90 '64.  
(MIRA 19:1)



**RASTREPIN, V.N.; KLINOV, I.Ya.**

**Studying the electrochemical corrosion of structural carbon  
steel in the production of activated carbon black. Trudy  
NIIKH 28:36-44 '64. (NIM 19:1)**

**BOGSHITSKIY, N.N.; ELINOV, I.Ya.**

**Effect of the type of the state of stress on the mechanical  
strength of polyethylene. Trudy NIKKh 28:132-150 '64.  
(MIRA 19:1)**

KLINOV, I.Ya.; FABRIKANT, T.L.

Carbon tiles for the lining of digesters in the sulfite  
pulp industry. Trudy MIKHM 28:221-227 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

L 19360-66 RWT(m)/RWA(d)/RWT(s) NJW/JD/VB

ACCESSION NR: AT3012205

UR/3078/64/028/000/0091/0104

AUTHOR: Pakhomov, V. S., Zaretskii, Ye. M., Klinov, I. Ye. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor)

TITLE: Influence of the temperature and concentration of nitric acid solutions on the steady-state potentials of type Kh17 stainless steels

SOURCE: Moscow, Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Trudy, v. 28, 1964. Korrosiya khimicheskoy apparatury (Corrosion of chemical apparatus), 91-104

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, steel corrosion, nitric acid corrosion, steady state potential, chromium steel, electrode potential, steel passivation / Kh17 steel

ABSTRACT: The behavior of chromium stainless steels Kh17, Kh17M, 1Kh17N2, and Kh17N5 and steel Kh18N9T (for comparison) was studied in solutions of 5, 10, 20, 40, and 58 wt. %  $\text{HNO}_3$  at 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100C. The apparatus designed and constructed for the measurement of the steady-state potentials is fully described. The kinetic curves of the electrode potentials of spontaneous dissolution in nitric acid solutions shift monotonically toward the positive side with time. The time required for the establishment of steady-state potentials decreases with increasing acid concentration and rising temperature. A similar relationship was

BORSHITSKAYA, N.A.; KLEINOV, I.Ya.

Static fatigue of polyethylene in NaOH and  $H_2SO_4$ . Trudy MIKIM  
28:152-164 '64. (MIRA 19:12)

42137-51 EMI(m)/PFP(t)/ETI DP(c)

ACC NR: AP6028579

SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/66/000/008/0028/0030

AUTHOR: Rusku, Yu. S. (Engineer); Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Crevice corrosion of titanium alloys in acids

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1966, 28-30

TOPIC/TAGS: Alloy, Hydrochloric acid, titanium alloy, titanium alloy corrosion, crevice corrosion, crevice corrosion rate / VT1 alloy, VT5 alloy, OT4 alloy, VT14 alloy

ABSTRACT: The resistance of VT1 titanium and VT5, OT4 and VT14 titanium alloys to crevice corrosion has been tested in hydrochloric and sulfuric acid solutions of various concentrations. It was found that the crevice corrosion rate depends upon the alloy composition, acid concentration, crevice width, and material of the crevice walls. In most cases, the rate of corrosion in a titanium-titanium crevice was higher than in a titanium-inert material crevice. The corrosion rate decreased with decreasing acid concentration. For instance, the rate of crevice corrosion in a VT14-alloy titanium-titanium crevice 0.3 mm wide was

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.193.41:669.295

L 42147-56

ACC NRI AP6028579

0.415 mm/year in a 1.75 N solution of sulfuric acid, 0.360 mm/year in a 1.25 N solution, 0.3 mm/year in a 0.75 N solution, and 0.22 mm/year in a 0.5 N solution. VT14 alloy is the most resistant to general corrosion while OT4 alloy is most resistant to crevice corrosion in sulfuric acid. With increasing crevice width, the rate of crevice corrosion usually decreases. At low acid concentrations, the corrosion rate is higher in narrow titanium-inert material than in titanium-titanium crevices. In both acids, corrosion mainly affects the entrance of the crevice rather than the bottom. This can be explained by a higher concentration of ions of tetravalent titanium at the crevice bottom than at its entrance. Generally, the rate of crevice corrosion was found to be one hundred times higher than that of the general corrosion, which varies in the alloys tested within 0.001—0.002 mm/year. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTM REF: 007  
ATD PRESS: 5063

Cord 212/11LP

L 06084-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/RTI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/WB/JH

ACC NR: AF6028095

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/66/000/006/0023/0026

AUTHOR: Cherepakova, G. L. (Engineer); Shreyder, A. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of the composition of the cooling water on the corrosion resistance of AMg alloy under the working conditions of condensers in oil refining plants

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1966, 23-26

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, magnesium containing alloy, manganese containing alloy

ABSTRACT: For the purposes of the tests a synthetic fresh water was prepared, with the following composition: 116 mg/liter NaCl; 49 mg/liter Na<sub>2</sub>S; 2740 mg/liter Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·10 H<sub>2</sub>O; 10 mg/liter Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·9H<sub>2</sub>O; 266 mg/liter MgSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O; 516 mg/liter CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O; 336 mg/liter NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The permissible content of CuCl<sub>2</sub> was up to 1 mg/liter. The pH was 6.5 in chloride solutions, 6.7-6.9 in sulfate solutions, 8.1-8.9 in bicarbonate solutions, and 8.2-9.3 in sulfide solutions. The pH practically did not change during the corrosion tests. The corrosion tests were carried out on samples of AMg alloy (2.4% Mg, 0.4% Mn) at temperatures of 20 and 45°C which corresponds to the actual operating temperatures of condenser tubes. The duration of the tests was 360

UDC: 620.193:665.55.001.5

Cord 1/2



L 06084-67

ACC NR: AP6028095

hours. It was found that the weight loss of AMg alloy increases somewhat with an increase of the chloride content in the distilled water; with an increase in temperature from 20 to 45°C, the loss increases by 10 times and more. The greatest weight loss was observed in sulfide solutions at a temperature of 45°C. Detailed results are shown in a series of figures and tables. However, analysis of sludges from condensers indicates that these sludges contain up to 8.46% iron. This indicates that the main reason for the corrosion of condenser tubes is a high content of iron ions in the cooling water; this iron is a result of the corrosion of the tubes themselves. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. 18

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Cord 2/2 *cyh*

**KLINOV, N.(Vladimir).**

**Benzine cleaning tanks with automatically closing covers. Posh,  
delo 3 no.3:19 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)  
(Cleaning machinery and appliances)**

KLINOV, S. I.

Track alignment by specialized track forces. Put' i put. khos.  
6 no.8:11 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Railroads—Maintenance and repair)

PAVLOV, P.G.; KLINOV, S.I., insh.

Providing excellent maintenance of the continuous rail track  
in a high-speed section. Put' 1 put. khos. 8 no.9:10-12 '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Nachal'nik distantsei puti, stantsiya Moskva-Oktysbr'skaya  
(for Pavlov). 2. Stantsiya Moskva-Oktysbr'skaya (for Klinov).

PAVLOV, F.G.; KLINOV, S.I., inzh.

Improving the technology of stress relieving. Put' 1 put. khoz.  
9 no.124-6 '65 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nachal'nik distantzii puti, stantsiya Moskva-Okt'yabr'skaya  
(for Pavlov) 2. Stantsiya Moskva-Okt'yabr'skaya (for Klinov).

*KLINO V.*  
ZANIN, V., podpolkovnik; CHERKASOV, M., leytenant; ~~KLINO~~ *KLINO*, I., starshiy  
leytenant; DITS, G., mayor; LEBEDOV, I., mayor; ~~YEDOROV~~ *YEDOROV*, N., mayor;  
POTAPOV, A., gvardii starshina; BORISENKO, P., gvardii polkovnik.

Markings for cross-country routes and passages through ob-  
structions; suggestions from engineering units. Voen.-inzh.  
zhur. 101 no.4:28-33 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)  
(Obstacles (Military science))

KLINOV, V. I PRUDKOVSKIY, P.

19978 KLINOV, V. I PRUDKOVSKIY, P. Imeni Il'icha. /Kolchoz Dobrin. rayona  
Voronezhsk. obl. Ochesk/.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY, Vol. 27, Moskva, 1949.

KLINOV, Y.

"Substitute Materials for Non-Ferrous Metals," Za Ekon Mater., 4, pp 30-37, 1953

XXV



SILICH, M.I.; SIDOROV, I.P.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.; BUKAROV, A.R.;  
YULISOV, A.A.; KISIL', I.M.; Prinsipali uchastiye: KIRKOVA, O.W.;  
YEROFEYEVA, A.D.; MAJIGINA, N.M.; KHOKHLOV, A.I.; ZAYTSEVA, A.I.  
YELISOVA, T.V.; BUSYGINA, A.I.

Improved technological system with a suspended catalyst  
for the production of alcohol by oxo synthesis method. Khim.i  
tekh.topl.i masl 6 no.8:19-24 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti; IKhK;  
Opytno-konstruktorskoye byuro po avtomatike.  
(Alcohols) (Oxo process)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Metabolism.

U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 4186

Author : Kashovnik, L.D., Sal'nik, B.Yu., Klinova, N.I.

Inst : Tomsk Medical Institute, Tomsk University.

Title : Data on the Biochemistry of Cancer. Report I. Glycolytic Activity of the Blood in Cancer Disease

Orig Pub : 5-y Pavlovsk. sb. Tomskiy med. in-t, Tomsk. Un-t, 1956, 81-84.

Abstract : Washed erythrocytes were investigated in the Warburg apparatus in patients with cancer of the stomach, along with the glycolytic activity of defibrinated blood and also of thrice-washed erythrocytes to which glucose was added. The glycolytic activity of the blood, as determined by the three methods, significantly higher in the ill than in the healthy subjects. -- Ye.A. Shorstnov

Card 1/1

~~KLINOVA, N.I.~~ FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130011-3

Use of materials of the hydrometeorological service in working out projects in the water economy; a summary of the report. Trudy Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. energ. i vod. khoz. no.4:14-19 '59.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut Girkospetsneft' Ministerstva sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti RSFSR.

(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Petroleum industry—Water supply)  
(Hydrology—Tables, calculations, etc.)

KLINOV, Yu.I.; VOLKOVA, O.A.

Glue for the affixing of labels made from cellulose esters.  
Fern. i spirt.prom. 30 no.4:36-37 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy  
promyshlennosti Khar'kovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva  
(for Klinov). 2. Khar'kovskiy likero-vodochnyy zavod (for  
Volkova).

KANLYBAYEVA, Zh.M.; ZHUKOVA, S.G.; KLINOVITSKIY, F.I.; SARSEMBAYEV, A.A.

Some results of using radioactive isotopes in observations of rock shifts in a layer of a massif. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR  
9:40-57 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)  
(Earth movements) (Coal mines and mining)

KANLYBAYEVA, Zh.M.; KLINOVITSKIY, F.I.

Displacement of rocks during secondary underworking in the Kara-  
ganda Basin. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR 14:72-80 '64.  
(MIRA 18:2)

**KLIMOWICZ, Wladyslaw**

Treatment of injuries of tendons of flexors of the hand. Polski  
przeegl. chir. 27 no.6:593-599 Jo '55.

1. Z Oddzialu chirurgicznego Miejskiego Szpitala w Gdyni. Ordynator:  
dr B. Hryniewiecki. Gdynia, ul. Czerwonych Koszykow 107, m. 4.

(HAND, muscles,  
flexor tendons, inj., surg.)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES  
hand flexor tendons, surg.)

KLINOWSKA, W.; WIERZBOWSKA, M.

Epidemic diarrhea in newborns. *Pediat. polska* 26 no. 10:1093-1115 Oct. 1951. (CINL 21:3)

1. Of the Newborn Infants Department (Head--Prof. M. Wierzbowska, M. D.) of the Obstetrical Clinic (Head--Prof. S. Krysztowski, M. D.) and of the First Pediatric Clinic (Head--Prof. H. Hirsfeldowa, M. D.), both of Wrocław Medical Academy.

*KLINOWSKA W.*

CZYRYSKA, J.; KLINOWSKA, W.; RUDOBILSKA, M.

Two cases of paragonimiasis in Korean children. *Pediat. polska*  
29 no.8:799-804 Aug 54.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatrycznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu.  
Kierownik: prof. dr med. H. Hersfeldowa.  
(PARAGONIMUS, infections,  
in Korean child. living in Poland)



KLINOWSKA W.  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol. 11/11 Pediatrics Nov 57  
2886. KLINOWSKA W. Klin. Diagn. Ped. A. M., Wrocław. \*Krwiaki podwardów-  
kowe u dzieci. Subdural haematomas in children PEDIAT. POL.  
1956, 31/4 (423-430) Tables 1 illus. 4  
Description of a case of post-traumatic subdural haematoma in a 5-month-old boy  
treated by means of continual catheterization with favourable results. Contem-  
porary views on aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and surgical treatment  
are given. (VII.8\*)

KLINOWSKA, W.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.18 Vol.1/3 Cardiovascular Mar 57

703. KLINOWSKA W. Klin. Diagnost. Odd. Ped., Wroclaw. Hepatitis rheumatica  
*Hepatitis rheumatica* Pediat. pol. 1956, 31/8 (887-892)

A possible complication of rheumatic fever is hepatic damage, as ascertained from pathological anatomical studies. All the essential liver functions can be implicated, including — though rarely — the biliary chromogenic metabolism with resultant jaundice. Four cases of jaundice of rheumatic aetiology are discussed. (XX, 7, 18)

KLINOWSKA, Wanda; KOWALSKI, Romuald

Formation of pulmonary abscesses from bullous emphysema in children.  
Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.39:1487-1492 Sept 57.

1. Z I kliniki Pediatricznej A. M. we Wroclawin; kierownik prof. dr  
Hanna Hirszteldowa. Adres: Wroclaw, ul. H. Wroblewskiego 13c I klin.  
Pediatriczna A. M.

(EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY, in infant and child  
bullous, causing abscess (Pol))

(LUNGS, abscess,  
in child., caused by bullous emphysema (Pol))

KLINOWSKA, Wanda

Central nervous system changes in rheumatic fever in children.  
Pediat. polska 33 no.1:13-19 Jan 58.

1. Z Kliniki Diagnostyki Chorob Dzieci Oddz. Ped. A.M. we  
Wroclawiu. Kierownik: prof. dr med. H. Hirsfeldowa. Adres:  
Wroclaw, ul. Hoene-Wronskiego 130 I. Klin. Ped.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, manifest.

CNS (Pol))

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various dis.  
rheum. fever (Pol))

KLINOWSKA, Wanda; ZAWARTKA, Maria

Infectious eosinophilia. Pediat. pol. 37 no.4:427-431 Ap '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej AM we Wrocławiu Kierownik: prof. dr  
med. H. Hirsfeldowa.

(EOSINOPHILIA in inf & child)

KLINOWSKA, Wanda; BELDA-MICHALAK, Janina; JAWORSKA, Janina

2 cases of collagenosis. *Pediat. pol.* 37 no.7:741-746 J1 '62.

1. 2 I Kliniki Pediatricznej AM we Wrocławiu Kierownik: prof. dr med.  
H. Hirsfeldowa Ordynator Oddziału: dr med. W. Klinowska.  
(SCLERODERMA in inf & child) (DERMATOMYOSITIS in inf & child)

KLINOWSKA, Wanda; PELLAR, Jan

Urticaria pigmentosa. Pediat. pol. 38 no.9:763-767 Ag'63.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej AM we Wrocławiu; kierownik: prof.  
dr. med. H. Hirszfelдова.

\*

KLINOWSKA, Wanda, doc. dr. med.; ZAWARTKA, Maria.

Further observations on infective eosinophilia. *Pediat. Pol.* 40  
no.3:245-251 Mr '65

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu  
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. T.K. Nowakowski) i z II Kliniki  
Pediatricznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu (p.o. Kierownik:  
doc. dr. med. W. Klinowska).



BORON, A.; BORON, Z.; CHRZANOWSKA, M.; CZYZEWSKI, Kazimierz; KLINOWSKA, Wanda

An as yet unknown mechanism of functional portal hypertension.  
Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.24:890-891 14 Je '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatrycznej AM we Wroclawiu (p.o. kierownik:  
doc. dr. Wanda Klinowska) i z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM we  
Wroclawiu (kierownik: prof. dr. Kazimierz Czyzewski).

KLINSHOV, Ye.

~~fixing~~ large-panel partitions. Na stroi. Mosk. 1 no.4:27 Ap '58.  
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Starshiy proizvoditel' rabot stroitel'nogo uchastka - 2 tresta  
Mosshilstroy.  
(Walle)

PIKUNOV, A.E.; SHIGORIN, D.N.; STEPANOV, B.I.; KLISHPONT, E.R.

Paramagnetic resonance of solutions of certain oxazo copper compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.4:871-874 P '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova i Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleeva.  
Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Karginym.  
(Copper compounds—Spectra)

KLINSKAYA, K. S.

"Removal of Organic Nonelectrolytic Toxins From the Organism by the  
Urine." Cand Med Sci, Sci-Res Inst of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases,  
Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher  
Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

KLINSKAYA, K.S.

LAZAREN, N.V.; ALKHANDROV, I.S.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; AKKHEBERO, I.I.; ZAKA-  
BUNINA, M.S.; GADASKINA, I.D.; DOBRYAKOVA, N.S.; KREPS, I.F.; KARASIK,  
V.M.; LEVINA, E.N.; DANISHNEVSKIY, S.L.; YEGOROV, N.M.; RYLOVA, N.L.,  
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARPOV, B.D.; ANDREYEV, V.V.; LYKHINA,  
Ye.T.; ZAMESHAYEVA, G.I.; ANISIMOV, A.N.; FRIDLIAND, I.G.; DANITSKAYA,  
O.L.; BOGOVSKIY, P.A.; TIUNOV, L.A.; MIKHIL'SON, M.Ya.; ABRANOVA, Zh.I.,  
GRIGOR'YEVA, L.M.; KLINSKAYA, K.S.

Third Leningrad conference on the problems of industrial toxicology.  
Farm.1 toks. 16 no.2:59-62 Mr-Apr '53.

(MLRA 6:6)

(Poisons)

KLINSKAYA, K. S.

Chem. Abs. 449  
1-85-59

Pharmacology

The estimation by the method of chlorine, 2-chloro- and 4-methyl-2-chloro-...  
The data of chlorine (I), 2-chloro- (II), and 4-methyl-2-chloro- (III) in the urine and blood is based on the combination of a  $\text{C}=\text{S}$  group with the Groat reagent to give a blue color which can be measured colorimetrically. The chemistry of the reaction:  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  in alkaline medium is reduced by hydrosulfide to  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  which with  $\text{Br}$  goes into in an unknown combination with substance containing the  $\text{C}=\text{S}$  group. The concn. in urine exceeds the concn. in blood plasma. Expts. were done on dogs (the substance was introduced in food) and rabbits (subcutaneous injection).  
Leon Goldenberg

(2)  
Toxicology Lab,

*Klinskaya, K. S.*  
USSR/Medicine - Pharmacophysiology

FD-853

Card 1/1      Pub.30 - 14/18

Author      :   Klinskaya, K. S.

Title        :   Concerning the elimination of urethane by the kidneys

Periodical   :   Farm. 1 toks, 17, 52-54, Jul/Aug 54

Abstract    :   As part of a series of experiments to determine the final disposition of urethane in an organism, the elimination of urethane by the kidneys was investigated exhaustively. The capacity of the kidneys to concentrate urethane in the urine was measured by means of a concentration index. This index represents a ratio of the concentration of urethane in a sample of urine to that in a sample of blood (both taken simultaneously). The results of the experiments are presented in 2 charts. No references are cited. The works of three non-Soviet researchers are mentioned.

Institution :   Toxicology Laboratory (Head - I. D. Gadaskina,) Dr Biol Sci of the Scientific Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Leningrad)

Submitted   :   --

KLINSKAYA, K.S. (Leningrad)

Excretion of some organic substances in urine. Gig.truda i prof.  
sab. 1 no.2:18-43 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Is toksikologicheskoy laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta  
gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.  
(URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)



REMNEZ, Ivan Nikolayevich; KLINSKAYA, Tat'yana Petrovna;  
PETRUS, V.S., dots., otv. red.

[Ligation of the main arteries of the small pelvis for  
the purpose of stopping a hemorrhage, abstracts of  
lectures] Pereviazka magistral'nykh arterii malogo taza  
s tsel'yu ostanovki krovotечения; konspekty lekttsii.  
Uzhgorod, Uzhgorodskii gos. univ., 1962. 134 p.  
(MIRA 18.5)

KLINSKAYA, Ye. F.

Epidemiological Sector of the Turkmen Sci. Research Inst. Epidemiology and Microbiology  
at Ashkhabad, (-1944-).

"The role of the complex of the visual and avizual forms of paratyphous-bacteria and  
their galactate as an antigens,"

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 4-5, 1944.

KLINSKAYA, Ye. E.

100

Page: 22. Alameda, I.A., Tugues, I.A., Tugues, I.A.  
Page: 23. Tugues, I.A. of Tugues, I.A.

**• Summary**

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of a 10-week training program on the physical fitness of sedentary individuals.

1948-1949

[illegible]

51

University was reduced by 24.3% and the incomes of all students by 10.5%. This reduces the importance of obtaining employment and secondary living conditions in anti-inflationary measures.

1997

23

KLINSKI, T.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY. Vol. 6, no. 3, Mar. 1953.

KLINSKI, T. Remarks on preparing the hydrogeologic documentation. p. 177.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) EC Vol. 8, no. 4  
April 1959, Unclass.

KLINSKI, T.; OLENSKI, W.

The hydrogeologic observations concerning drilling for mineral raw material.  
p. 159

PRZEGŁAD GEOLOGICZNY. (Wydawnictwa Geologiczne)  
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

NIEDZIELSKI, Henryk; WIECZYŃSKI, Artur; KLINSKI, Tadeusz

The need for unification of hydrogeological methods of documentation. Przegl geolog 10 no.7:354-357 J1 '62.

1. Hydrologiczny Instytut, Politechnika, Krakow (for Niedzielski and Wiecyski). 2. Dyrektor Departamentu Hydrogeologii, Centralny Urząd Geologii, Warszawa (for Kliniski).



BEKHOV, V.A. (Sverdlovsk); VOLKOV, S.D. (Sverdlovsk); KLINSKIY, N.A.  
(Sverdlovsk)

Distribution of the elasticity constants in hexagonal  
polycrystals. PMTF no.4:69-72 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Metal crystals)  
(Elasticity)



S/020/62/146/003/007/019  
B172/B186

AUTHORS: Volkov, S. D., Klinskikh, N. A.

TITLE: Distribution of the elastic constants in quasisotropic polycrystals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR., Doklady, v. 146, no. 3, 1962, 565-568

TEXT: In a quasisotropic medium (large-scale isotropic and small-scale anisotropic) the components  $a_{ij}$  ( $b_{ij}$ ) of the elastic constants related to a fixed  $(x, y, z)$ -system are random quantities. In a single-phase polycrystal, the characteristic values  $a'_{ij}$  ( $b'_{ij}$ ) of  $a_{ij}$  ( $b_{ij}$ ) in a crystallographic  $(x', y', z')$ -system can be determined empirically. Transformation formulas of the type

$$a_{ij} = \sum_{n=1}^6 a'_{in} q_{ni} q_{nj} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 6) \quad (1)$$

are valid between  $a_{ij}$  and  $a'_{ij}$ , where  $q_{ni}$ ,  $q_{nj}$  are known functions of the direction cosines  $q_{ks}$  ( $k, s = 1, 2, 3$ ) of the crystallographic axes with

Card 1/2

S/020/62/146/003/007/019  
B172/B186

Distribution of the elastic...

respect to the  $(x, y, z)$ -system.  $a_{k\alpha}$  are random quantities which can be expressed by the Eulerian angles  $\varphi, \psi, \theta$  with the common distribution density

$$\rho(\theta, \psi, \varphi) = \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sin \theta \quad (8).$$

Thus the distribution moments of  $a_{ij}$  can be calculated from the distribution moments of  $\theta, \psi, \varphi$ . First-order and second-order moments are calculated by this method for quasisotropic polycrystals showing cubic symmetry of the crystal lattice such that (1) has the form

$$a_{ij} = a'_{ij} + \Lambda \cdot \gamma_{ij} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 6) \quad (9).$$

where  $\Lambda = 2(a'_{11} - a'_{12}) - a'_{44}$  and  $\gamma_{ij} = \gamma_{ij}(a_{k\alpha})$ . Based on the method here adopted, moments of higher order can also be calculated with no fundamental difficulty. There is 1 figure.

PRESENTED: April 11, 1962, by P. A. Rebiner, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1961

Card 2/2

S/126/62/014/006/009/020  
E193/E441

AUTHORS: Rybalko, F.P., Klinskikh, N.A., Volkov, S.D.

TITLE: On the linear approximation in the theory of  
elasticity of polycrystalline aggregates

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.14, no.6, 1962,  
857-863

TEXT: The present paper is concerned with the problem of evaluating the degree of approximation which the conditions of quasi-homogeneity introduce in the solution of the statistically generalized problem of determining, from a given set of conditions, the distribution of moments (of at least the first two orders) of the stress and strain components in a polycrystalline body. The first order moments, i.e. the microscopic stresses and strains, are determined by solving equations of the classical elasticity theory. The second order moments can easily be determined if the conditions of quasi-homogeneity are fulfilled, i.e. if the nonlinear (in the statistical sense) equations of the generalized Hooke's law are replaced by linear equations which do not contain any products of random magnitudes. To attain this linearization of the equations of the generalized Hooke's law, it is assumed that  
Card 1/3

On the linear approximation ...

S/126/62/014/006/009/020  
E193/E441

the coefficients of variation of the elastic constants are negligible in comparison with the coefficients of variation of stresses and strains; as a result, the elastic constants become determinable and the nonlinearity in the Hooke's law disappears. The basic shortcomings of such an approximate solution consist of the fact that identical dispersion of longitudinal and transverse microstresses is obtained for any given macrostresses. In other words, the tensor of the second order central moments of the microstresses and microstrains in a quasi-isotropic medium, under any given load, is "isotropic", similar to the tensor of macroscopic elastic constants. The object of the present investigation was directly to compare the coefficients of variation of strain and elastic constants and to establish to what extent the actual tensor of the second order central moments of microstrains in polycrystalline aluminium differs from the "isotropic" tensor obtained from the approximate solution, based on the conditions of "quasi-homogeneity". The experimental work was carried out on flat cold rolled aluminium specimens with an average grain size of 3 to 5 mm. A network of coordinates with  
Card 2/3

**VOLKOV, S.D.; KLINSKIKH, N.A.**

Distribution of elastic constants in quasi-isotropic polycrystals. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.3:565-568 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Predstavlenko akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.  
(Elasticity) (Crysallography, Mathematical)

KOLIKH, N.A.

Distribution of the elastic constants in single-phase quasi-isotropic polycrystals. Mat. zap. Ural.mat. ob-va UrQu 4  
no.2169-79 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

S/126/63/015/002/019/033  
E081/E441

AUTHORS: Volkov, S.D., Klinchikh, N.A., Komissarova, M.L.

TITLE: Stresses and strains in polycrystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.15, no.2, 1963, 274-279

TEXT: The connection is discussed between structural (microscopic and macroscopic) stress components and the corresponding strains. It is shown that if the microstresses and microstrains are given in a determinate coordinate system, their mean (mathematically) values coincide with the macroscopic values determined for the whole polycrystal. If, however, the microscopic values are given in a random coordinate system and averaged over all possible orientations of the random coordinates, the mean values do not coincide with the macroscopic values. Accordingly, in contradiction to the assertion of E. Kröner (Zs.Phys., v.131, no.4, 1958, 504; Acta met., v.9, no.2, 1961, 155) the method considered by him for the calculation of macroscopic elastic constants appears to be inaccurate. There also appears to be an error in the initial assumptions of S.B.Batdorf and B..Budiansky (J. Appl. mech., v.121, no.4, 1954, 323) in which a  
Card 1/2

Stresses and strains ...

S/126/63/013/002/019/033  
E081/E441

theory of plasticity allowing for structural effects is proposed.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova  
(Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1962

Card 2/2



VOLOV, S.D.; KLINSKIY, M.A.

Theory of the elastic properties of polycrystals. Fiz. met. i  
metalloved. 19 no.1:25-32 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

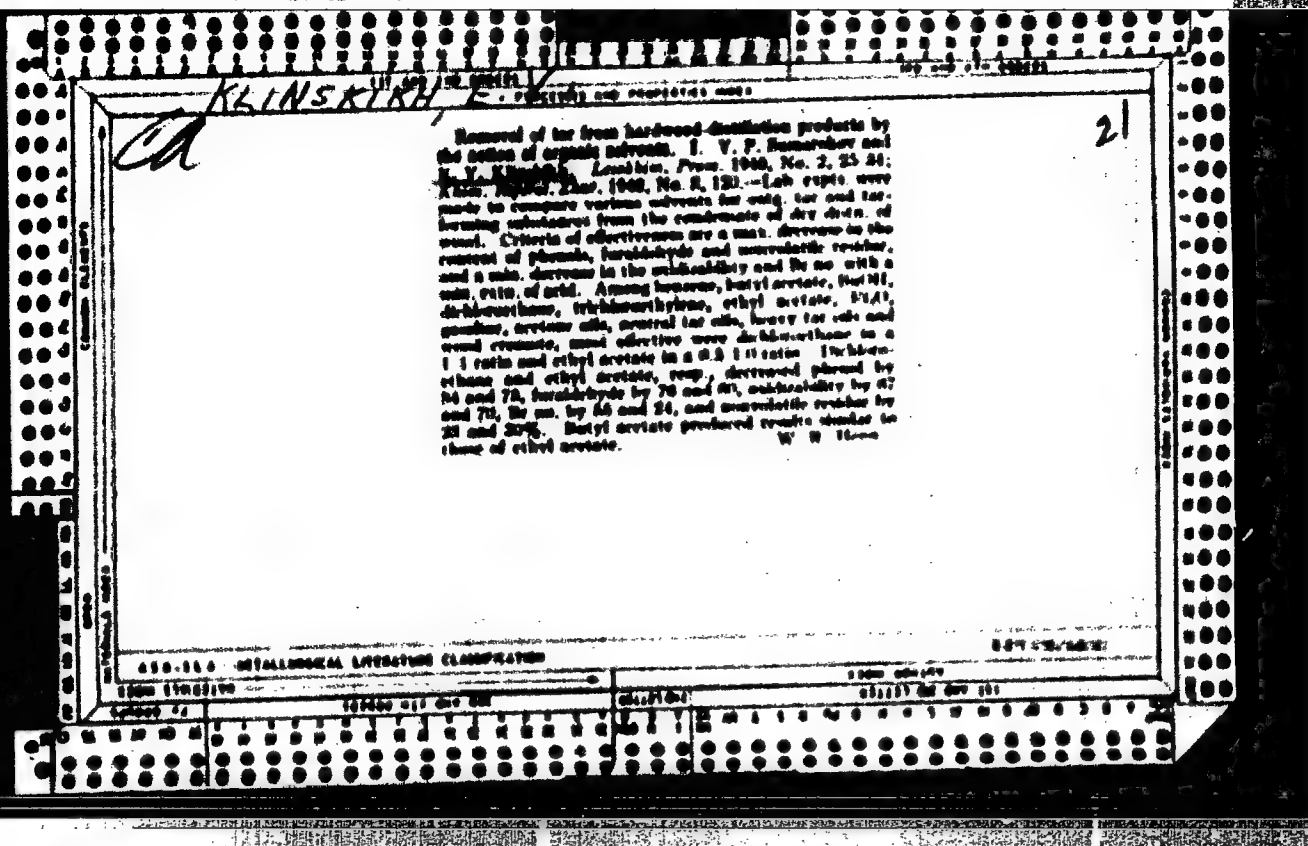
1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Kirova.

KLINSKIKH, N. V.

See: SUMAROKOV, V. P., ZARAKOVSKAYA, A. I.

Sumarokov, V. P., Zarakovskaya, A. I., and Klinskikh, N. V.  
"The determination of lower aliphatic alcohols in the presence of ethers and other organic compounds by the Wimmer method", (Report), Soobshch. o nauch. razotakh chl-nov vsesoyuz. khim. o-va im. Mendeleeva, 1949, Issue 1, p. 18-19.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).



KLINSKIY, Ye. V.

32356

SUMAROKOV, V. P. i KLINSKIY, Ye. V. O Raspryedenii metilovogo Spirita v Nyeotory  
Drukhsnykh sisteyakh. Zhurnal Prikl. Khimii, 1949, № 1, s. 1087-93

Bibliogr: 7 NAZY.

80: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44

CA

KLINSKIHH, E.V.

2

Distribution of methyl alcohol in some two-phase systems.  
V. P. Ponomarev and E. V. Klinskikh. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 1067 (1949). The ratio  $\phi$  of the mol. concn. of MeOH distributed between H<sub>2</sub>O and Et<sub>2</sub>O, at 20°, starting from aq. concn. of 0.8, 1.8, 3.2, 6.4, 12.8, 19.2, 25.6 g. MeOH/100 ml., was found to be 10.5, 3.06, 5.20, 4.01, 3.87, 3.77, 3.74, resp. Between H<sub>2</sub>O and AcOH, at 20°,  $\phi = 0.71, 1.30, 2.38, 2.21, 1.01$ . Between H<sub>2</sub>O and AcOEt, at 20°, initial concn. of the aq. concn., 7.14, 9.78, 12.62, 21.31, 30.85 g. MeOH/100 ml.,  $\phi = 10.84, 10.5, 9.10, 21.2, 8.28$ . Significant concn. of MeOH (i.e. concn. beyond 10%) from H<sub>2</sub>O into phase, with Et<sub>2</sub>O, at a MeOH concn. not less than 1.8, with AcOH at 0.4%, at a MeOH concn. not less than 25.8 g. MeOH/100 ml. Above these concn.,  $\phi$  varies nearly linearly with the concn. of the initial aq. concn. N. Tien

KLINSKIRH, E.V.

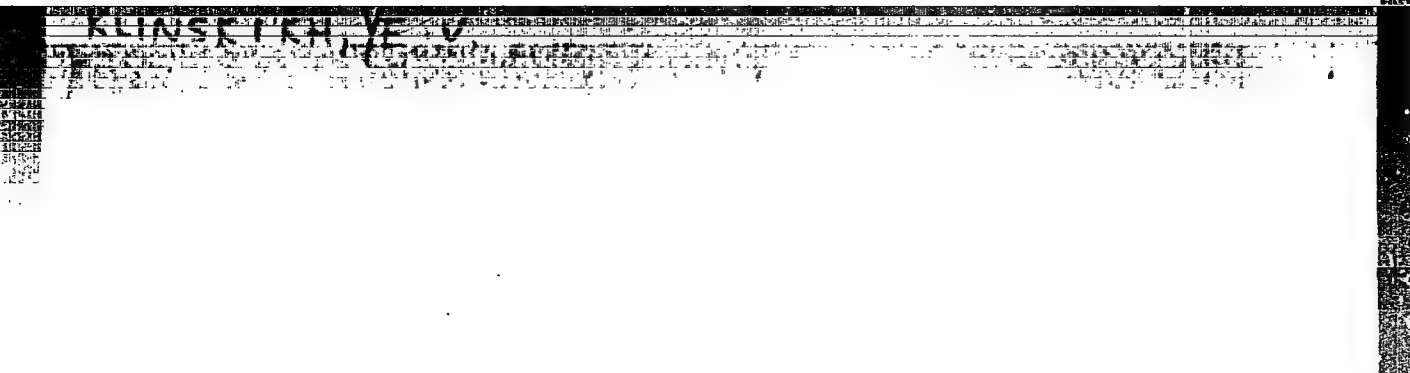
CA

2

Distribution of acetic acid between water and some organic solvents. V. P. Kuznetsov and E. V. Klinskikh. *Chem. Abstr. Russ. (J. Applied Chem.)* 33: 811-2 (1960). The distribution coeff.  $d = a/b$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are the concn. of AcOH in H<sub>2</sub>O and in the org. solvent, was stud. in 20-ml. caps. of 25°; results were the same when the caps. found was kept longer, up to 1-2 hrs. With EtOAc as solvent, at the total concn.  $c = a + b$  (practically equal to the initial concn. of AcOH in H<sub>2</sub>O) - 0.2, 1.2, 2.2, 3.2  $N$ ,  $d = 1.000, 1.100, 0.900, 0.800$ , i.e.  $d$  falls with increasing  $c$  up to about 2  $N$ , then remains const. With EtOAc,  $c = 0.2, 1.2, 2.2, 3.2$ ,  $d = 2.700, 2.000, 2.110, 1.811$ , i.e.  $d$  falls regularly with increasing  $c$ . With EtOAc,  $c = 0.2, 1.2, 2.2, 3.2$ ,  $d = 2.600, 2.000, 1.700, 1.800$ , i.e. falling. With EtOAc, at the same  $c$ ,  $d = 2.107, 2.000, 2.000, 1.900$ . Addn. of MeOH to EtOAc improved the sol. capacity for AcOH from H<sub>2</sub>O at least at lower  $c$  than with EtOAc alone + MeOH - 0.2,  $c = 0.2, 1.2, 2.2, 3.2$ ,  $d = 1.211, 0.900, 0.800, 0.800$ . In order to ensure a high conc. clarity of the test, EtOAc, it is necessary to use it as far as possible from esters of higher fatty acids. W. T. T.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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not a ... (faint, illegible text)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130011-3"



**KLINSKIY, Ye.V.**

**Methods for rapid determination of the moisture content of  
wood. Oidrolis, i lesokhim. prom. 9 no.8:28 '56. (MLA 10:2)**

**1. Nauchnyy sotrudnik Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
lesokhimicheskogo instituta.  
(Wood)**

SUMAROKOV, Viktor Pavlovich; VOLODUTSKAYA, Zinaida Mikhaylovna; VYSOTSKAYA, Varvara Afanas'yevna; KLINSKIKH, Yevgeniya Yasil'yevna; KHOVANSKAYA, A.P., red.; VOLOKHONSKAYA, L.V., red., isd-vs; RACHURINA, A.M.,... tekhn.red.

[Methods for the analysis of products of pyrogenic wood processing]  
Metody analiza produktov pireneticheskoi pererabotki drevesiny.  
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 251 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut  
(for Sumarokov, Volodutskaya, Vysotakaya, Klinakikh).  
(Wood--Chemistry)

KORYAKIN, V.I.; SOKOLOVA, A.I.; Prinimali uchastiye; VODOLAZOV, P.N;  
Zabolotskiy, M.V.; ZAKHAROVA, A.V.; KLINSKIY, Ye.Y.

Dry distillation of wood as a potential source of furfural.  
Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.5:3-6 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskoy institut.  
(Furaldehyde) (Wood distillation)

SUMAROKOV, V.P.; KLINSKIY, Ye.V.

Thermal stability of wood tar oils extracted from the tar of  
softwood species. Sbor.trud.TSNILKHI no.14:53-59 '61.  
(MIRA 16:4)

(Tar oils--Testing)

(Wood distillation)

KLINSKIY, A.

In the Academic Council on the Improvement of the Methods and  
Indices of National Economic Planning of the Academy of Sciences  
of the U.S.S.R. Vop. ekon. no.8:151-154 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Russia--Economic policy) (Economic research)

KLIMSKIY, A.I., inzhener.

Raising the quality of block peat for gas generators. Standartizatsiya no.2:62-65 Mr-Ap '56. (NIRA 9:5)

1. Komitet standartov, ser 1 izmeritel'nykh priborov.  
(Feat)



KATS, V.I., doktor ekon. nauk; KIRICHENKO, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk;  
 IVANOV, Ye.A.; SAID-GALIYEV, K.G.; LUK'YANOV, E.B.; MUSATOVA,  
 V.A.; PLYSHEVSKIY, B.P., kand. ekon. nauk; STOMAKHIN, V.I.;  
 KARPUKHIN, D.N., kand. ekon. nauk; KIRICHENKO, N.Ya.;  
 ZHIDKOVA, M.V., kand. ekon. nauk; ANCHISHKIN, A.I.; KLINSKIY,  
A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; SOLOV'YEV, N.S.; KLOTSVOO, P.N.;  
 VSYAKIN, E.P.; LAGUTIN, N.S., kand. ekon. nauk; LEMESHEV, M.Ya.,  
 kand. sel'khoz.nauk; KORSHOV, Yu.F., kand. ekon. nauk; SAVIN,  
 V.A.; TEREKHOV, V.F.; KUDROV, V.M., kand. ekon. nauk; AL'TER,  
 L.B., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; KRYLOV, P.N., kand. ekon. nauk;  
 LEPINKOVA, Ye., red.; KOKOSHKINA, I., mladshiy red.; ULANOVA, L.,  
 tekhn. red.

[Growth of the social product and the proportions of the  
 national economy of the U.S.S.R.] Rost obshchestvennogo pro-  
 izvodstva i propotsii narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR. Moskva,  
 1962. 453 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Russia—Economic policy)



KLINSKIY, Stanislav

Refrigerator cars N 10-CH and N 7-CH. Prum potravin 15  
no.1:22-24 Ja'64.

1. Orlican, n.p., Chocen.

KLINSKIY, Yu. D.:

KLINSKIY, Yu. D.: "Material on the study of demodecosis of sheep." All-Union  
Inst of Experimental Veterinary Medicine, Min Agriculture USSR.  
Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Veterinary  
Sciences.)

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 39, 1956. Moscow.

KLINSKIY, Yu.D., aspirant

Occurrence, diagnosis, and pathomorphology of demodicosis in sheep. Trudy VNIIVS 12:3-13 '57. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Laboratoriya profilaktiki i terapii ektoparazitarnykh zabolevaniy sel'skokhozyaystvennykh shivotnykh Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta veterinarnoy sanitarii i ektoparazitologii.

(Scab disease in sheep)

**KLINSKIY, Yu.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik**

Pay more attention to the quality of PMS. Veterinariia 41 no.8:77.  
78 Ag '64. (MIRA 18/4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shivotnovodstva.

KLINTS, V., inzh. (g.Riga)

Containers for the transportation of tile drains. Qidr. 1 mel. 14  
no.2:42-47 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Pipe, Clay--Transportation)

*KLINTSARE, A*

Klincare, A.

Bacterization of chemically treated seed material. p.45

Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs. Mikrobiologijas instituts. TRUDY  
Riga, Latvia. No.8, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (ERAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11  
November 1959  
Unol.

KLINTSARE, A

Klincare, A.

Changes in the effectiveness of the symbiosis of *Rhizobium meliloti* depending on the presence in the soil of microorganisms influencing their growth. p.87

Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs. Mikrobiologijas instituts. TRUDI  
Riga, Latvia. No.8, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (KEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11  
November 1959  
Uncl.

KLINTSARE, A

Klincare, A.

Effect of surface improvement of meadows on the mutual relation of  
nodule bacteria and some groups of soil microorganisms. p.105

Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs. Mikrobiologijas instituts. TRUDY  
Riga, Latvia. No.8, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (ERAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11  
November 1959  
Uncl.



KLINTEARE, A. A., Candidate Biol Sci (diss) -- "The effect of the conditions of use and the effectiveness of bacterial fertilizers in the bacterial treatment of disinfected seed". Riga, 1959. 26 pp (Latvian State U in P. Stuchka), 170 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 163)

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Interrelations between the nodule bacteria of alfalfa and  
micro-organisms in the rhizosphere of perennial grasses.  
Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.11:202-210 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN Latvyskoy SSR.

*KLINTSENKO, S. T.*

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91726

Author : Gorb, T.V., Klitsenko, S.T.

Inst : -

Title : The Carotin and Vitamin C Content in Corn During Different Vegetative Stages.

Orig Pub : Sots. tvarinnitstvo, 1957, No 7, 30-32.

Abstract : During the tasseling stage the carotin (C) and ascorbic acid (A) content (in mg/kg) was C 339 and A 941. During blossoming - C 248, A 365. During the milky stage - C 219, A 233. During waxy stage - C 151, A 309 and at complete maturity C 10, A 81. During the period between tasseling and the waxy stage the C and A content in the leaves is considerably higher (by 2-2.5 times) than in stems, husks, cobs or kernels. -- T.I. Karcln.

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INTERVIEW Q. N.

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Incidence of decompression sickness in shallow waters. Voen.-med.

zhur. no. 9162-64 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)